



Pacific Islands Climate Adaptation Science Center email: roking@triton.uog.edu

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Presented by:

Evangeline Lujan, Chair of the Climate Change Resilience Commission

Fifth Assembly of Planners Symposium **Dusit Thani Guam Resort, Tumon, Guam 20 February 2020**



Slide # 1 PI-CASC UOG

Oversee Vulnerability Analysis Educate Government Agency Members Create Short- and Long-term Strategic Climate Action Plans



Courtesy of Tricee Limtiaco, Former GovGuam POC for CC

CATEGORY	PROJECT
OVERALL / INFRASTRUCTURE / ECONOMY	Vulnerability Analysis of Built Environment at Coastal Bays ⁴
UTILITIES / NATURAL RESOURCES	Update and Plan Storm Water Program Implementation ²
EDUCATION / TRAINING	All-Planners Training for Sustainability ¹
GIS / DATA COLLECTION	Pilot GIS Climate Project ³
EDUCATION/ OUTREACH	Village Resiliency Workshops ¹ Business Resiliency Workshops ⁴
	Funding Source: OIA TAP 2016

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

2014 - Former Governor Calvo was appointed on the Presidential Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience

2015 - Former Assistant Secretary of the Office of Insular Affairs, Esther Kia'aina visits Guam makes climate change a priority for DOI OIA

2015 - Climate Change Planning E.O. 2015-08 is signed. Establishes a Climate Change Task Force accompanied with a Science Advisory Committee

2016 - GovGuam is awarded a TAP award from OIA

2019 - Governor Leon Guerrero issues E.O. to establish the Climate Change Resilience Commission. This replaces E.O. 2015-08



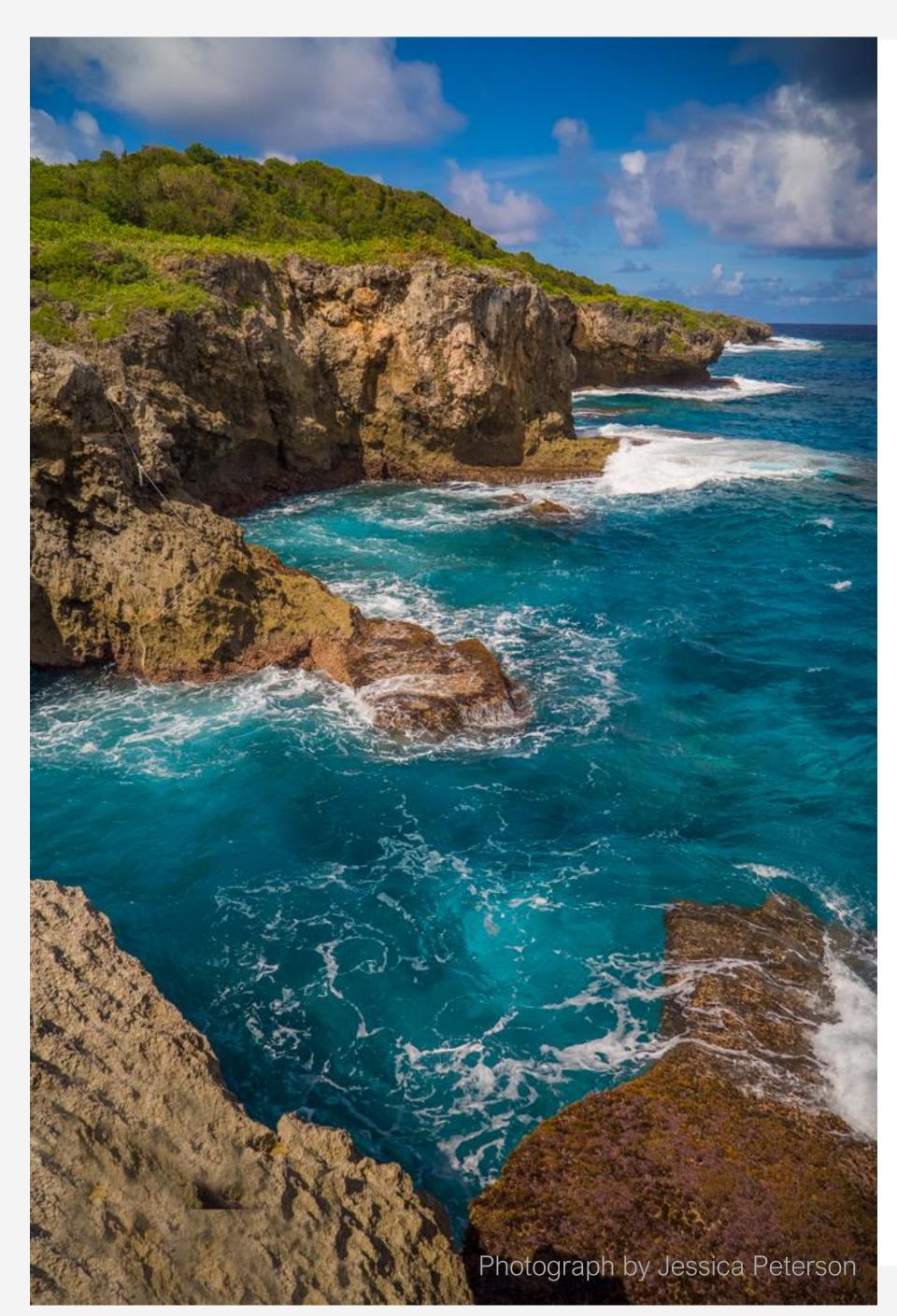
Merizo, GU

VULNERABILITY



noun. refers to the degree to which people or the things they value are susceptible to, or are unable to cope with, the adverse impacts of **climate change**. There are three dimensions of vulnerability to climate change: **exposure**, **sensitivity**, **and adaptive capacity**.

Source: International Panel for Climate Change



VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT COASTAL BAYS

Main questions:

What infrastructure are we concerned with?

• How will sea level rise affect that infrastructure?

Bonus: what villages are the most socially vulnerable?

We used three scenarios: **3ft, 5ft, and 10ft.** Datasets were downloaded from NOAA digital coast viewer. They were overlayed on the **power network, the water network, the wastewater network, the road network, and buildings**.

Mixed methods:

GIS Analysis and Participatory GIS - Kaylyn Bautista LEAP - Marcel Higgs

Social Vulnerability Index - Edward Leon Guerrero





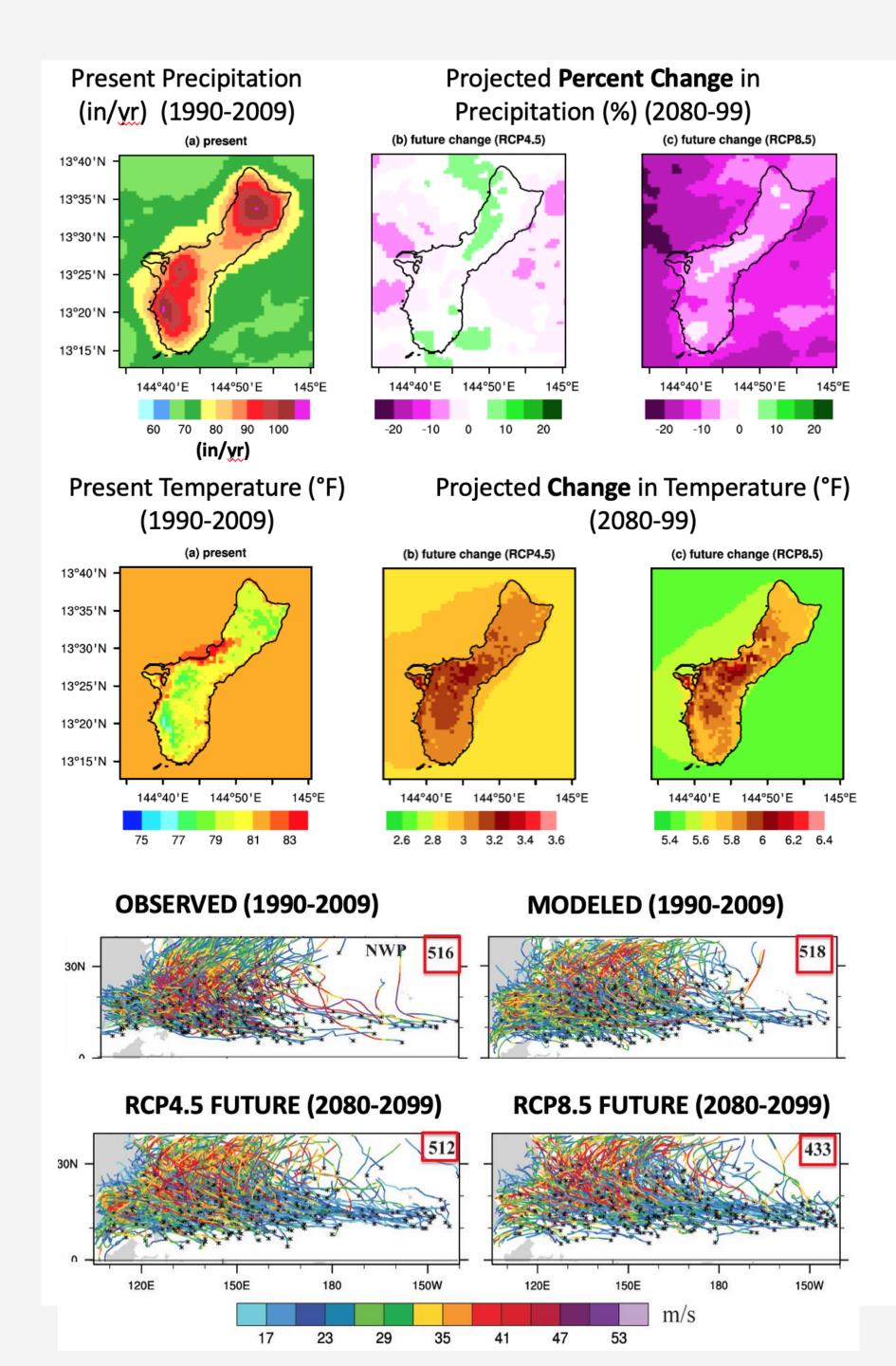
APPROACH

Data Gathering

- NOAA Flood Exposure Mapper
- NOAA Sea Level Rise viewer
- NOAA Tide Gauges
- PI-CASC Downscaled models
- US Census data
- GovGuam agencies (BSP, EPA, Dept Ag) -Inventory Assessment
- NOAA NWS data Chip Guard
- Traditional ecological knowledge
- Data Analysis
- Report

Guam - 10 Feet Sea Level Rise

1:45,000



PI-CASC DOWNSCALED MODEL

	Mid Scenario (RCP 4.5)	High Scenario (RCP 8.5)
Avg Annual Temperature	3°F	6°F
Avg. Annual Rainfall	0-10% wetter	10%-15% drier
Avg. Annual Rainfall - Wet season (image not shown)	10% drier - 10% wetter	10%-20% drier
Avg. Annual Rainfall - Dry season (image not shown)	10% drier - 10% wetter	10%-20% wetter
Avg. Annual Typhoons	Slight decrease	Decrease
		From Zhang & Wang 2016
		PACIFIC ISLANDS CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTER

Slide # 6

SEA LEVEL RISE

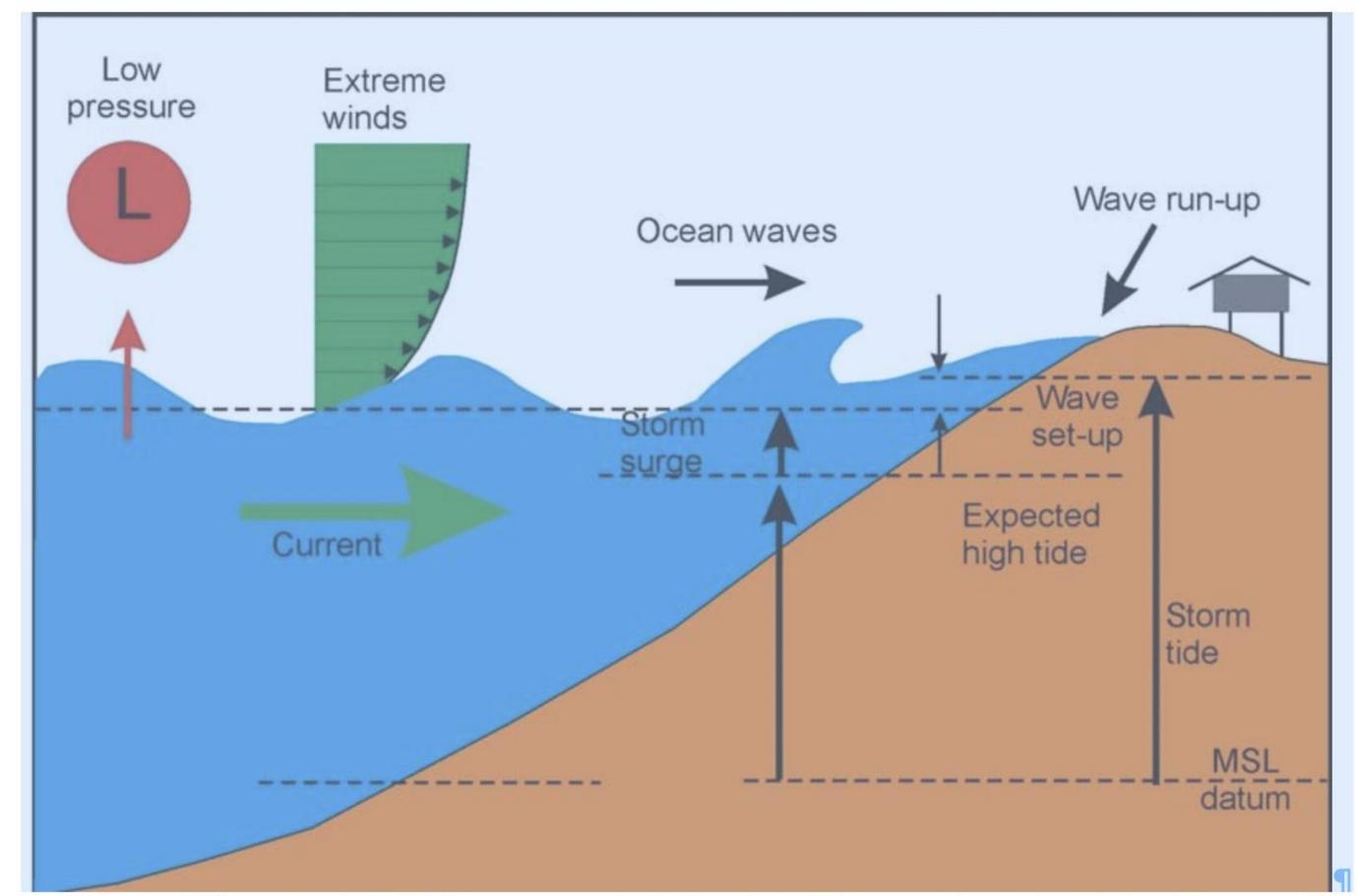
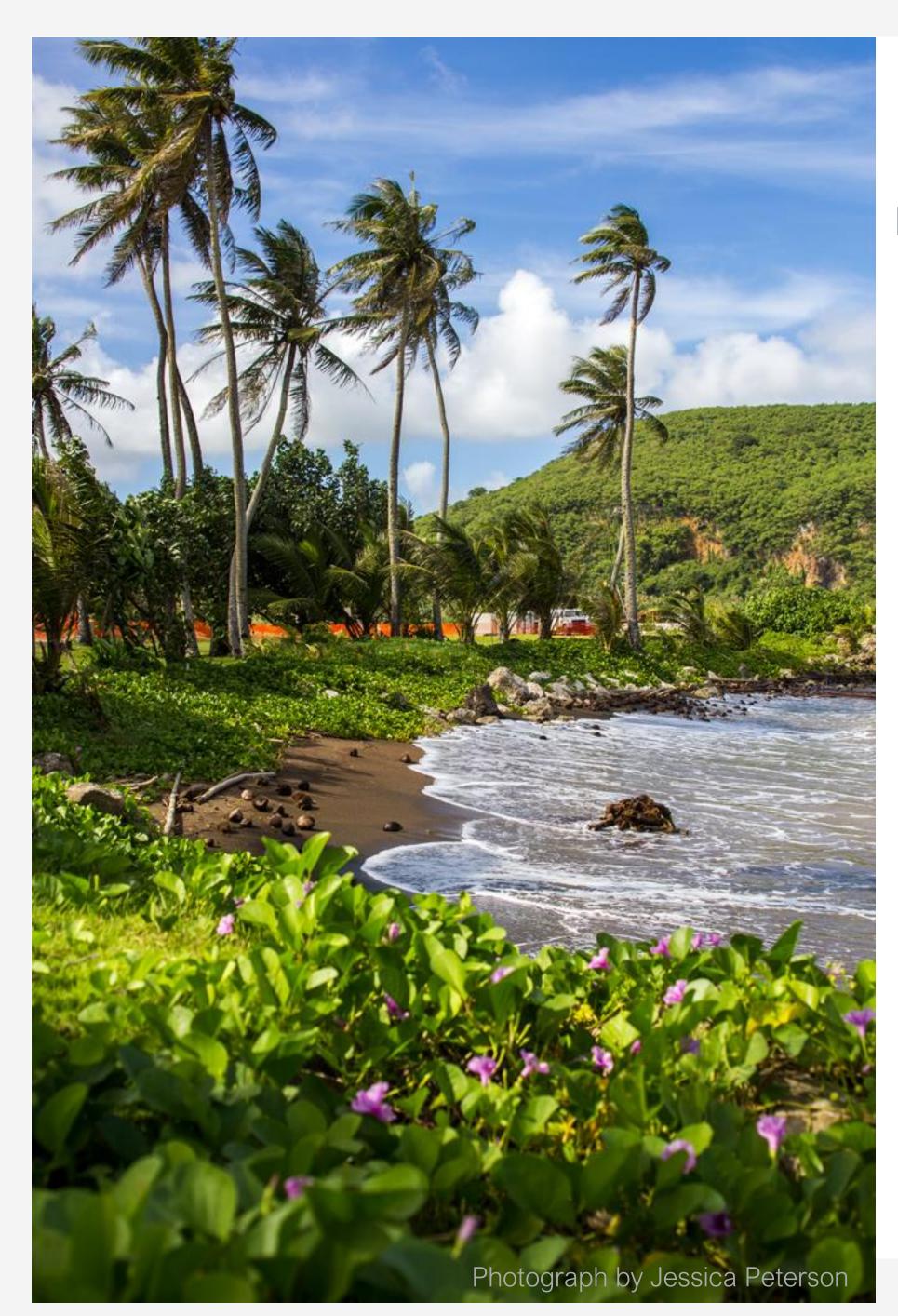


Figure 1: Schematic illustrating how SLR is an increase in the baseline of the ocean (assuming the land is not significantly uplifting). MHHW, Tides, Storm surge, wave runup, low-barometric pressure inducing rise all 'sit' on this baseline. During typhoons coastal flooding my increase. Reprinted from (Mullan et al., 2019).

Specifically, for Guam, the mean sea level (MSL) trend is 8.60 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 4.88 mm/yr (NOAA CO-OPS, 2014a), which is equivalent to a change of .88 meters (2.82 ft) in 100 years.

Essentially, we are expecting approximately 3 foot of SLR by the end of century.

Higher sea level can increase inundation during tropical storms and typhoons.



RESULTS - GIS ANALYSIS

Kaylyn Bautista, MSc, WERI, University of Guam

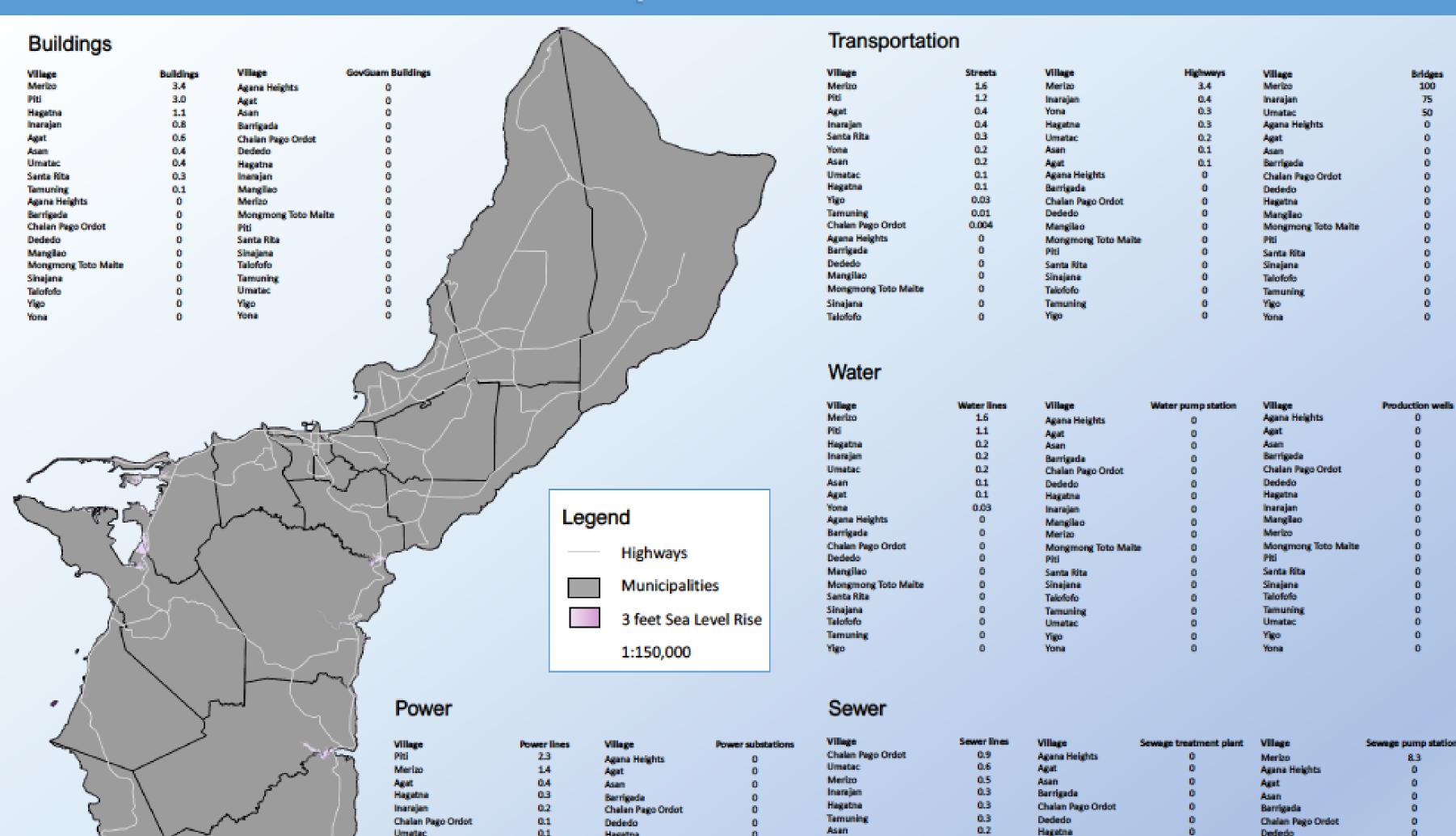
- •58% of total infrastructure impacted by a 3-ft SLR,
- •74% impacted by a 5-ft SLR, and
- •84% impacted by a 10-ft SLR.

Of the villages, the greatest percentage of infrastructure impacted were southern villages:

- •3ft SLR southern 73% and central 27%;
- •5-ft SLR 64% southern, 29% central, and 7% northern; and
- •10-ft SLR 56% southern 31% central, and 13% northern.

The remaining villages with zero percent impact in the 13 infrastructure categories to all three SLR scenarios were Agana Heights, Barrigada, and Mangilao

3 feet Sea Level Rise Impact on Guam Built Infrastructure



•58% of total infrastructure impacted by a 3-ft SLR

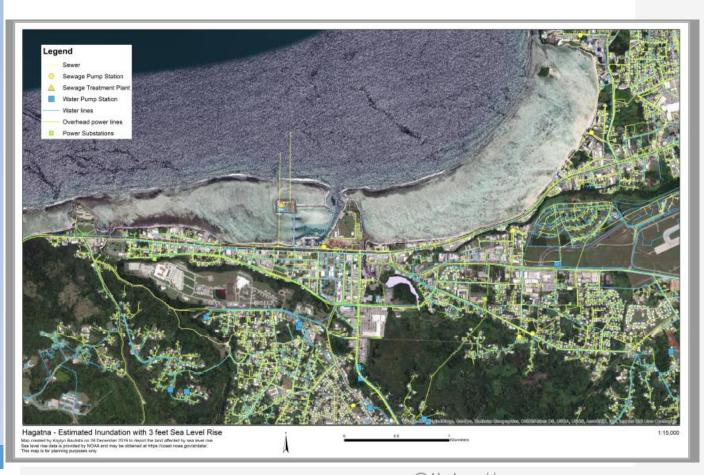


Figure 18: Summary Information Graphic displaying percentage of buildings, roads, power, water, and sewer affected by a three-foot SLR. Geospatial databases were provided by GWA, GPA, and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

 $Table \cdot 19 : \cdot Percentage \cdot of \cdot infrastructure \cdot impacted \cdot within \cdot each \cdot municipality \cdot under \cdot a \cdot three \cdot -foot \cdot SLR \cdot scenario. \P$

Village	Streets (feet)	Highways (feet)	Bridges	Buildings	GovGuam buildings	Power lines (feet)	Power substations	Water lines (feet)	Water pump stations	Production wells	Sewer lines (feet)	Sewage pump stations	Sewage treatment plants
Agana Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agat	4.8	1.5	0	9.4	0	9.5	0	4.9	0	0	7.5	0	0
Asan	1.4	2.8	0	3.5	0	0.43	0	4.1	0	0	2.8	0	0
Barrigada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chalan Pago Ordot	0.17	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
Dededo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	0	0
Hagatna	2.1	5.5	0	8.2	0	4.1	0	5.4	0	0	5.8	0	0
Inarajan	5.4	12	60	9.4	0	6.9	0	11	0	0	5.5	0	0
Mangilao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merizo	30	66	20	27	0	26	0	39	0	0	11	100	0
Mongmong Toto Maite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piti	28	0	0	28	0	44	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Rita	19	0	0	11	0	0.54	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
Sinajana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talofofo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamuning	0.21	0	0	2.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
Umatac	1.1	2.8	20	1.2	0	0.61	0	2.3	0	0	4.7	0	0
Yigo	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yona	4.9	10	0	0	0	1.6	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	0

5 feet Sea Level Rise Impact on Guam Built Infrastructure

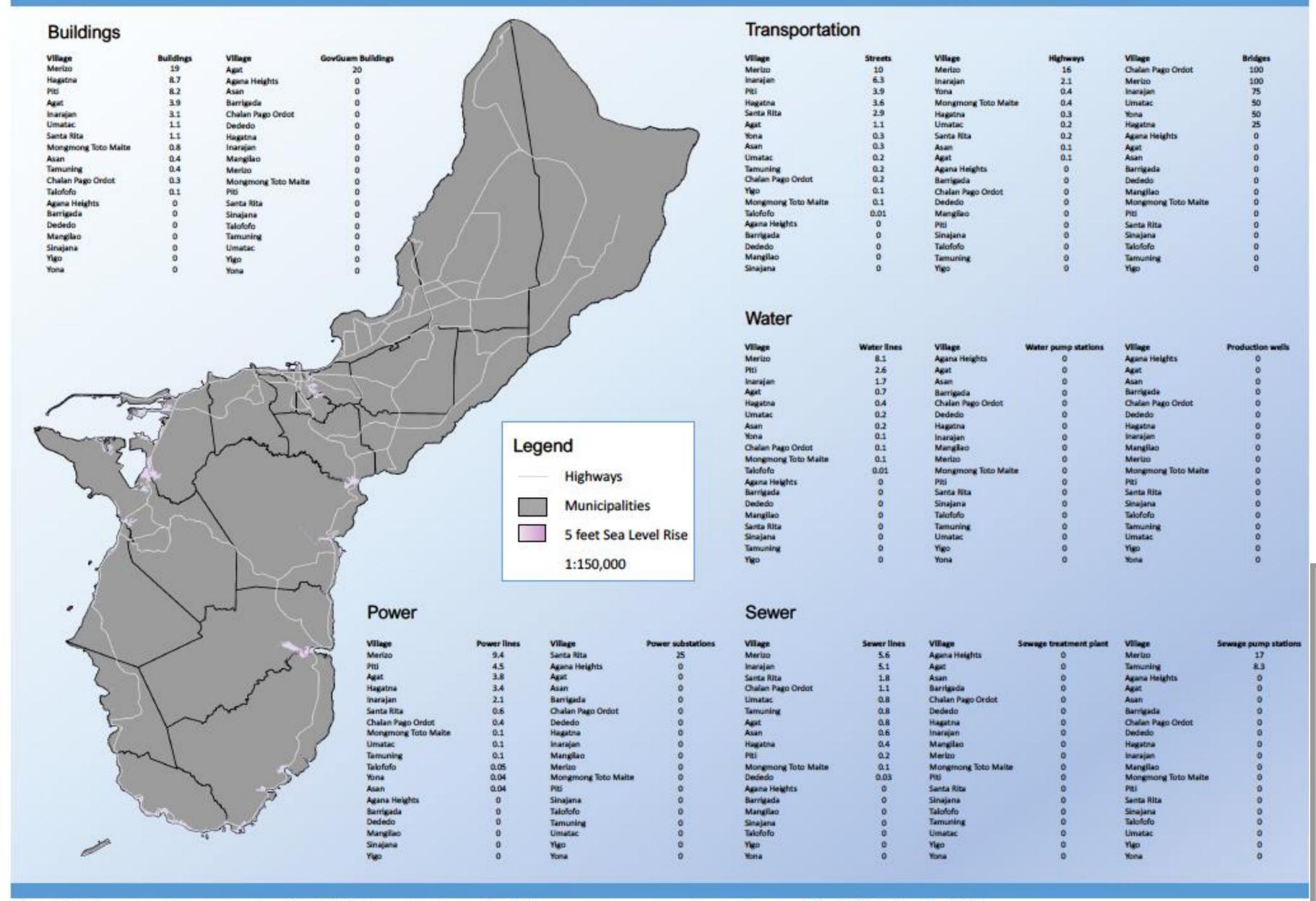


Figure 19: Summary Information Graphic displaying percentage of buildings, roads, power, water, and sewer affected by a five-foot SLR. Geospatial databases were provided by GWA, GPA, and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

•74% impacted by a 5-ft SLR

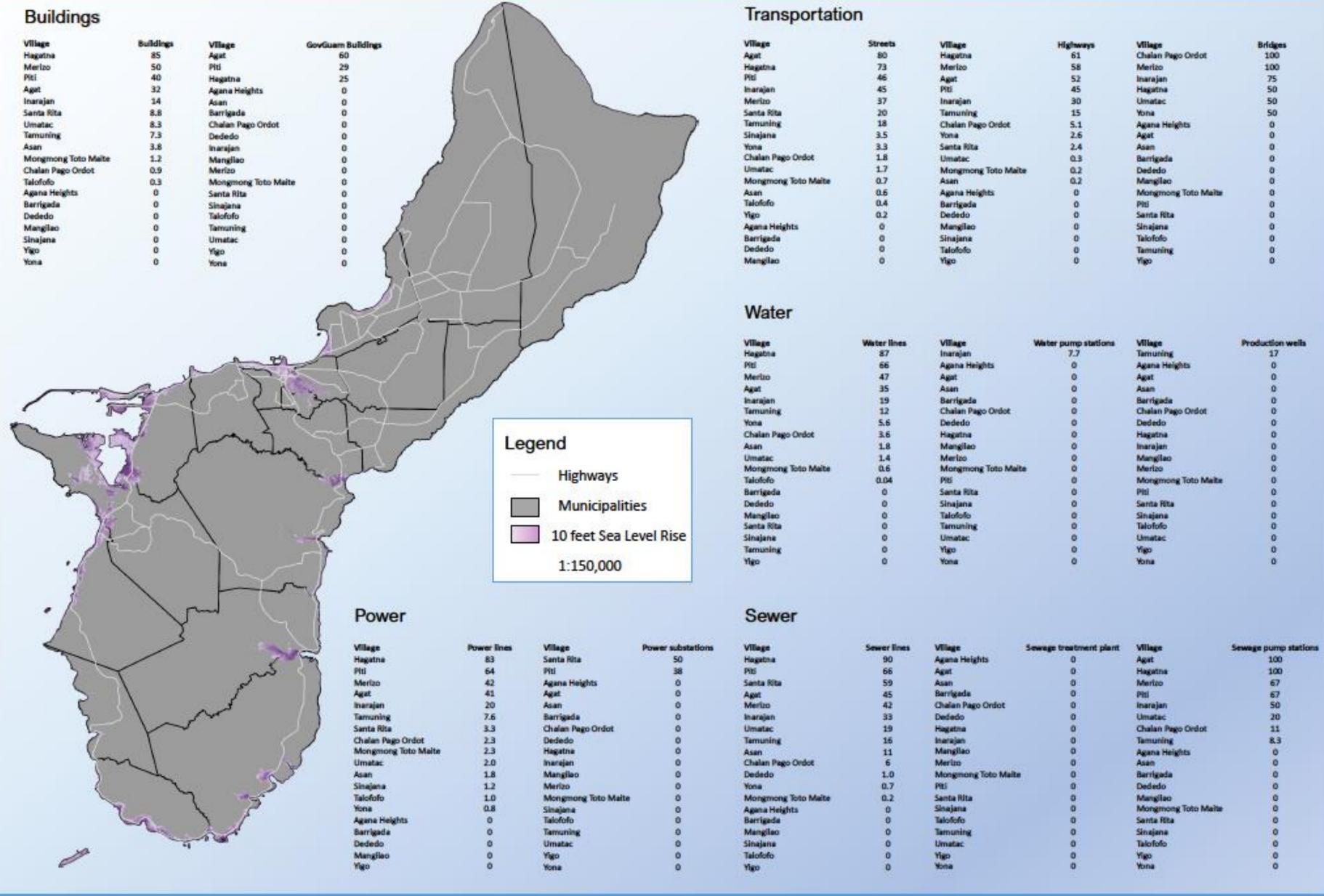


If you zoom into the map, you will see this.

Table 20: Percentage of infrastructure impacted within each municipality under a five - foot SLR scenario.

Village	Streets (feet)	Highways (feet)	Bridges	Buildings	GovGuam buildings	Power lines (feet)	Power substations	Water lines (feet)	Water pump stations	Production wells	Sewer lines (feet)	Sewage pump stations	Sewage treatment plants
Agana Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agat	2.0	0.52	0	14	100	18	0	8.2	0	0	10	0	0
Asan	0.40	0.67	0	0.76	0	0.11	0	1.3	0	0	1.7	0	0
Barrigada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chalan Pago Ordot	1.0	0	11	1.5	0	4.1	0	1.4	0	0	7.7	0	0
Dededo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0
Hagatna	8.8	1.5	11	14	0	9.4	0	2.3	0	0	1.6	0	0
Inarajan	13	14	33	8.1	0	14	0	22	0	0	18	0	0
Mangilao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merizo	30	77	11	32	0	33	0	45	0	0	28	67	0
Mongmong Toto Maite	0.25	1.0	0	2.8	0	0.60	0	0.64	0	0	0.50	0	0
Piti	14	0	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	0	0.72	0	0
Santa Rita	26	1.5	0	7.1	0	3.3	100	0	0	0	11	0	0
Sinajana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talofofo	0	0	11	0.25	0	0.27	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0
Tamuning	1.2	0	0	3.3	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	19	33	0
Umatac	0.29	0.84	11	0.76	0	0.21	0	0.58	0	0	1.4	0	0
Yigo	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yona	1.1	3.5	11	0	0	0.40	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	0

10 feet Sea Level Rise Impact on Guam Built Infrastructure



84% impacted by a 10-ft SLR



Hagatna - Estimated Inundation with 10 foot Sea Level Rise
this as created by Strains King and Old April 2019 to deget do be land affected by a line foot as level time.
Sine were rised date in producted by NOXA and may be obtained a filling his order income published.

lap was created by Roman King and Al April 2019 to depict the time differed by a ten foot seal level rise.

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If you zoom into the map, you will see this.

Table 21: Percentage of infrastructure impacted within each municipality under a ten-foot SLR scenario.

Village	Streets (feet)	Highways (feet)	Bridges	Buildings	GovGuam buildings	Power lines (feet)	Power substations	Water lines (feet)	Water pump stations	Production wells	Sewer lines (feet)	Sewage pump stations	Sewage treatment plants
Agana Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agat	14	16	0	19	38	18	0	17	0	0	24	16	0
Asan	0.071	0.066	0	1.2	0	0.48	0	0.58	0	0	1.3	0	0
Barrigada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chalan Pago Ordot	1.1	1.4	0	0.68	0	2.0	0	2.0	0	0	1.7	5.3	0
Dededo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	0
Hagatna	18	18	22	23	38	21	0	22	0	0	16	5.3	0
Inarajan	9.3	13	33	6.0	0	12	0	11	100	0	4.9	11	0
Mangilao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merizo	11	18	11	14.3	0	13	0	11	0	0	8.8	42	0
Mongmong Toto Maite	0.27	0	0	0.68	0	1.1	0	0.26	0	0	0.051	0	0
Piti	16	20	0	14	25	21	60	18	0	0	9.4	11	0
Santa Rita	18	1.2	0	10	0	1.8	40	0	0	0	14.7	0	0
Sinajana	0.27	0	0	0	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talofofo	0.18	0	0	0.13	0	0.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamuning	10	12	0	11	0	9.1	0	14	0	100	15.4	5.3	0
Umatac	0.21	0.066	11	0.94	0	0.36	0	0.18	0	0	1.4	5.3	0
Yigo	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yona	1.0	1.4	11	0	0	0.64	0	4.5	0	0	0.25	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0

RESULTS - PGIS

Kaylyn Bautista, MSc, WERI, University of Guam

Of 180 responses, frequency ranking by concern resulted as:

- •102 for infrastructure *high concern*,
- •41 for natural *moderate concern*, and
- •37 for culture *low concern*.

Concerns were organized into subcategories and ranked from highest to lowest frequency of responses:

Built environment

- •infrastructure utilities (40),
- commercial building displacement (39),
- highway loss (19), and
- residential displacement (11);

Natural Environment

- •natural marine ecosystem change or loss (15),
- •freshwater ecosystem change or loss (12),
- •beach or natural landmark loss (9),
- •erosion or landslide (4),
- •and unfavorable upland conditions (1);

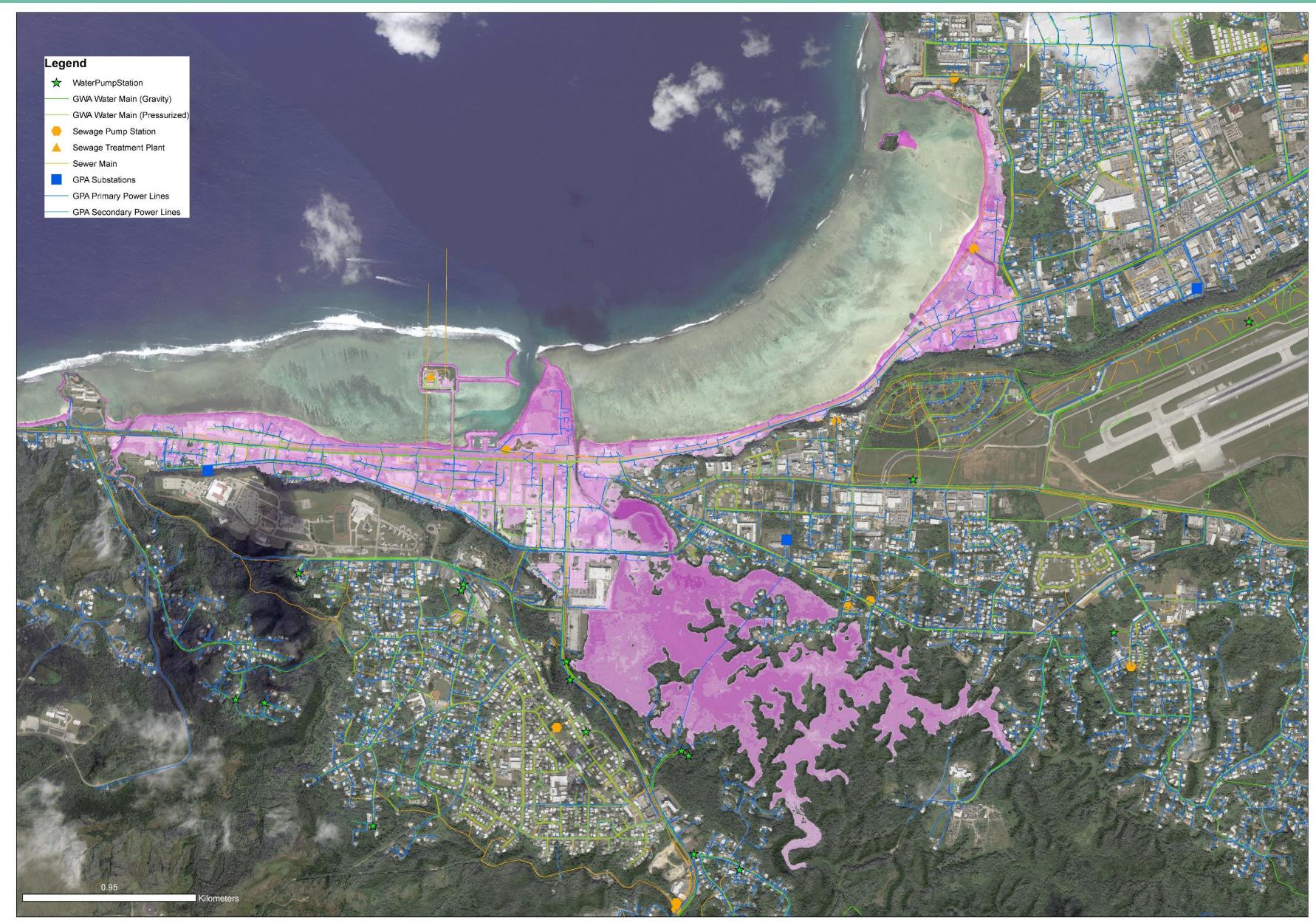
Cultural Resources

- •cultural historical site loss (15),
- cemetery displacement (8),
- tourism loss (5),
- aquaculture displacement (4),
- •farmland loss (4), and
- •fishing site loss (1).

ALL PLANNERS CLIMATE CHANGE WORKSHOP

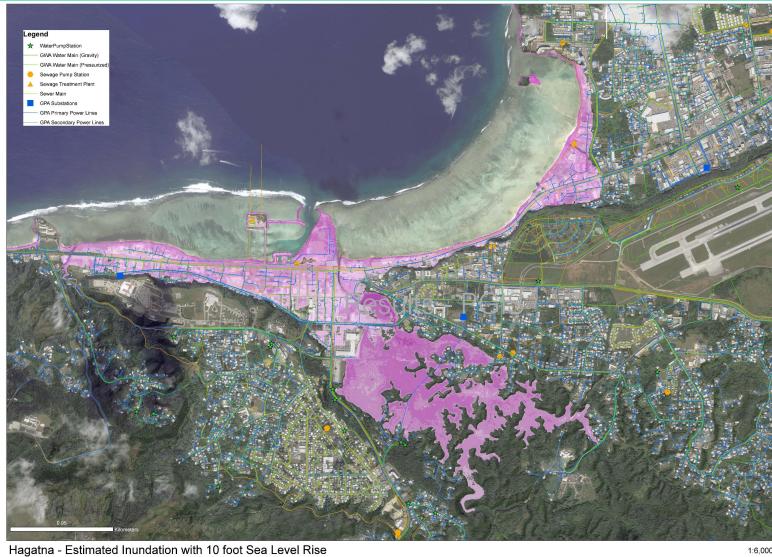
A PGIS exercise on Guam





Hagatna - Estimated Inundation with 10 foot Sea Level Rise



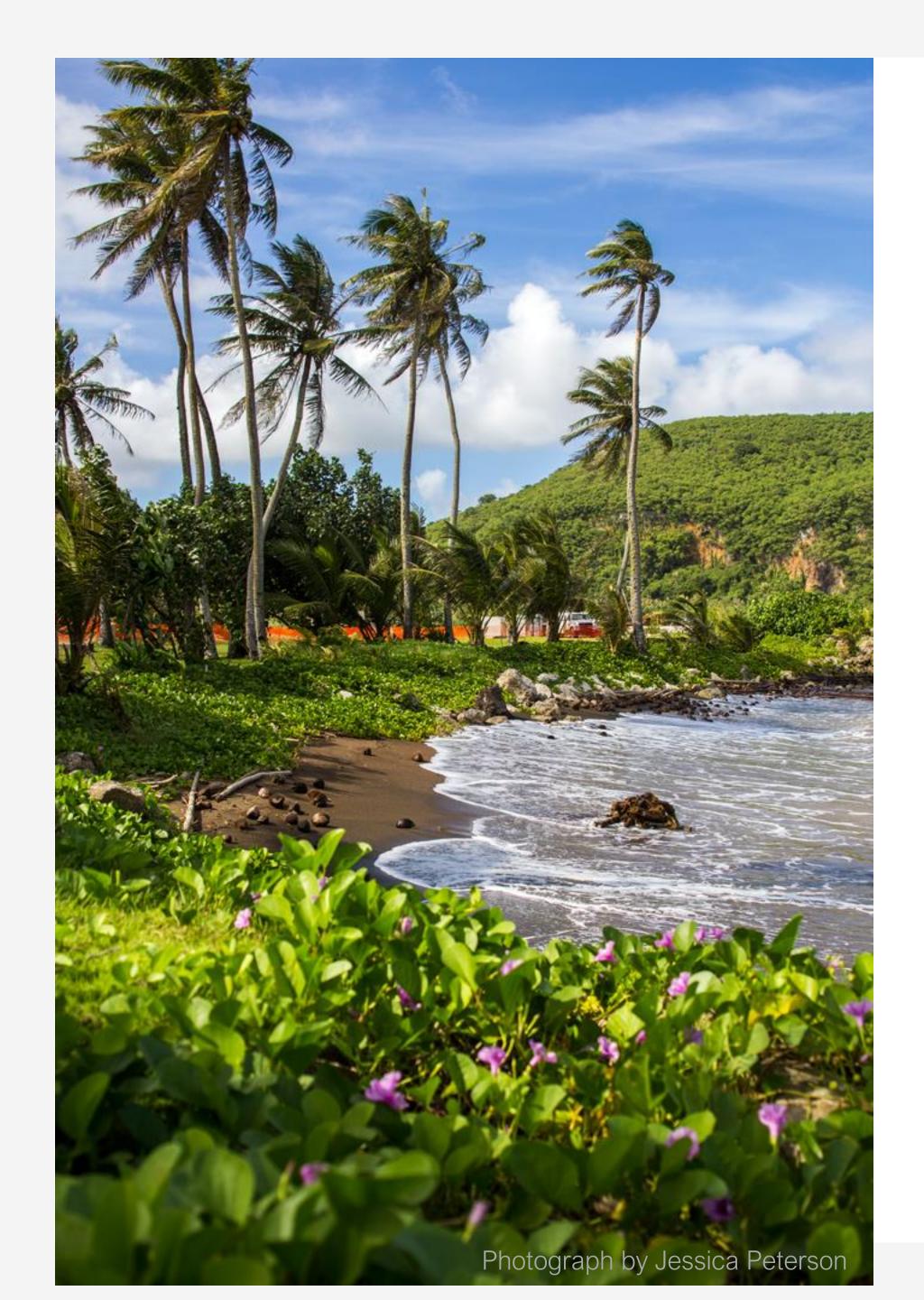


RESULTS -PGIS

Guam - 10 Feet Sea Level Rise

Map was created by Romina King on 04 April 2019 to depict the land affected by a ten foot sea level rise. Sea level rise data is provided by NOAA and may be obtained at https://coast.noaa.gov/sirdata/.

Solution Concern Frequency Category Infrastructure Utilities Protect or relocate upland 40 Commercial building displacement Build seawall or relocate 39 Highway loss 19 Build seawall or relocate Residential displacement 11 Relocate upland Marine ecosystem change, or loss Environmental 15 Freshwater ecosystem change, or loss Buffer 12 Beach or natural landmark loss Erosion or landslide Unfavorable upland conditions Cultural Historical site loss 15 Relocate upland Cemetery displacement Tourism loss Aquaculture displacement Relocate upland Farmland loss Land exchange program Fishing site loss



LOCAL EARLY ACTION PLANNING

Taking a look at perceived climate history on Guam

Marcel Higgs, University of Guam

On 08 April 2019, the Nature Conservancy conducted a LEAP training for the All Planners Climate Change Conference at the Hyatt Hotel in Tumon. The results from this workshop have been collected and aggregated into a single timeline.

TIMELINE - Perceived Guam Climate History





Group 1 Group 2 Group 3

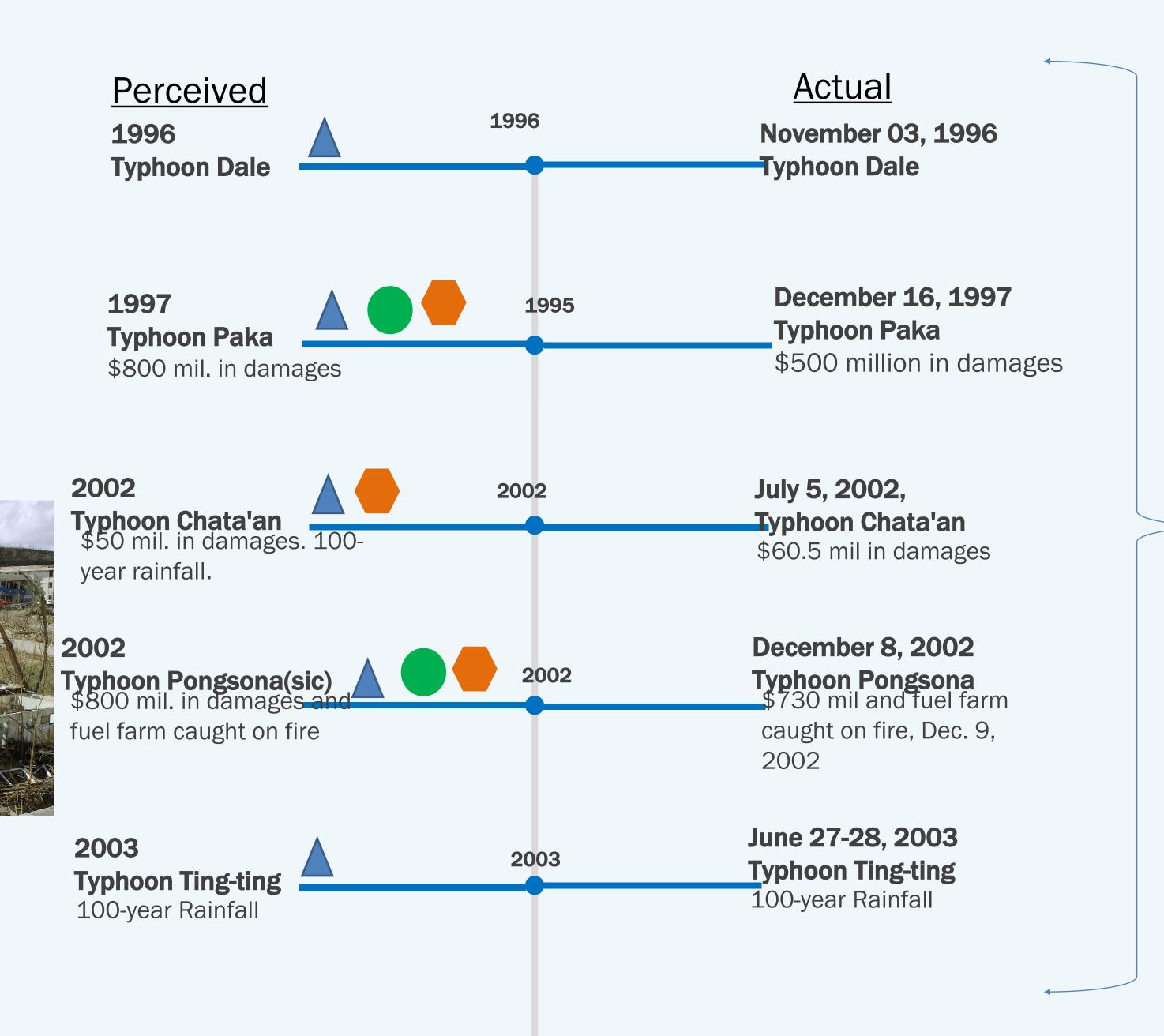






Constant FEMA nvolvement & mprovement

TIMELINE - Perceived Guam Climate History



Group 1 Group 2 Group 3



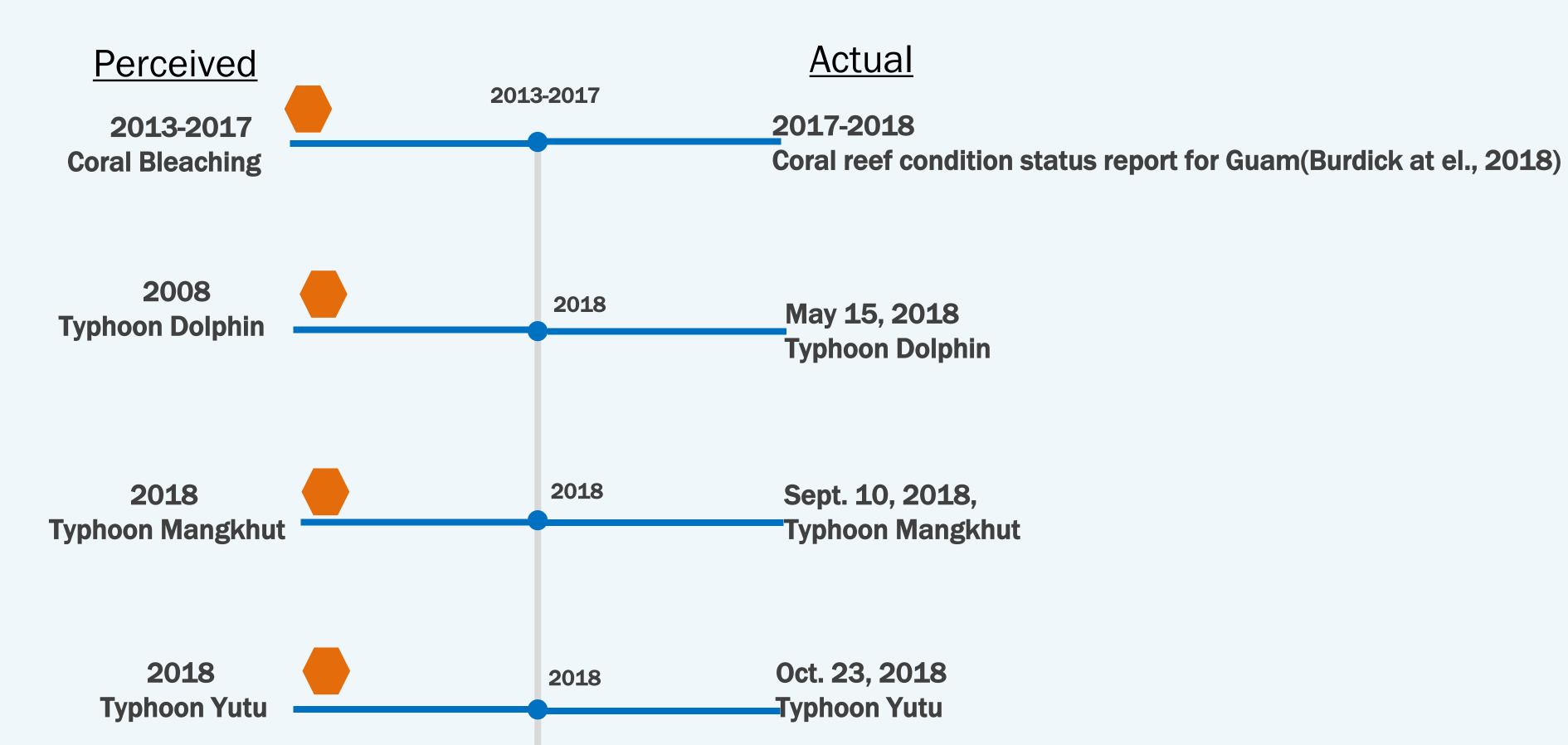




Constant FEM involvement & improvement

TIMELINE - Perceived Guam Climate History



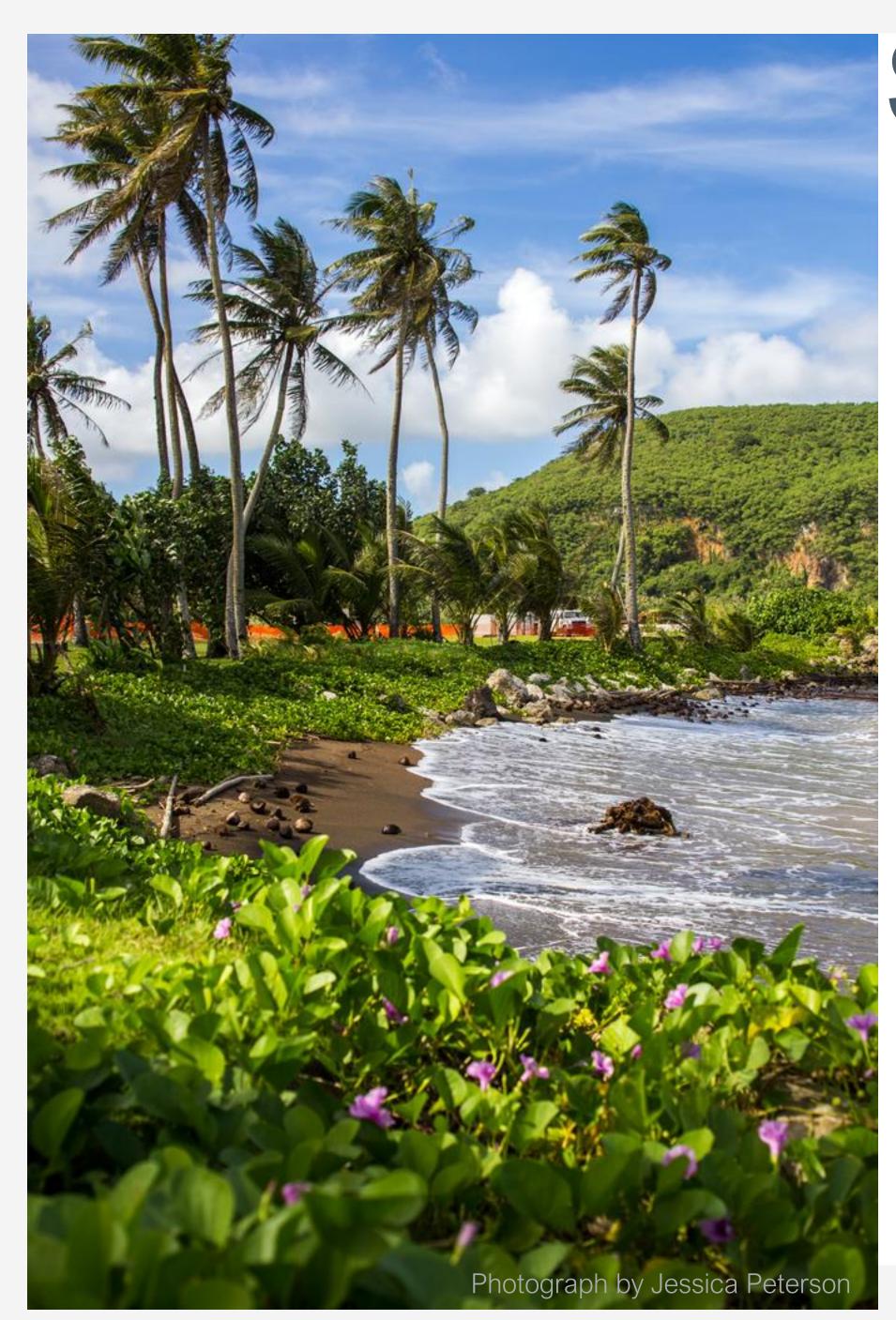




Discussion & Take-away

- * Typhoons are key markers for Guam's climate history
- * LEAP may not be the best choice for urban settings or communities with complex social/governance structures

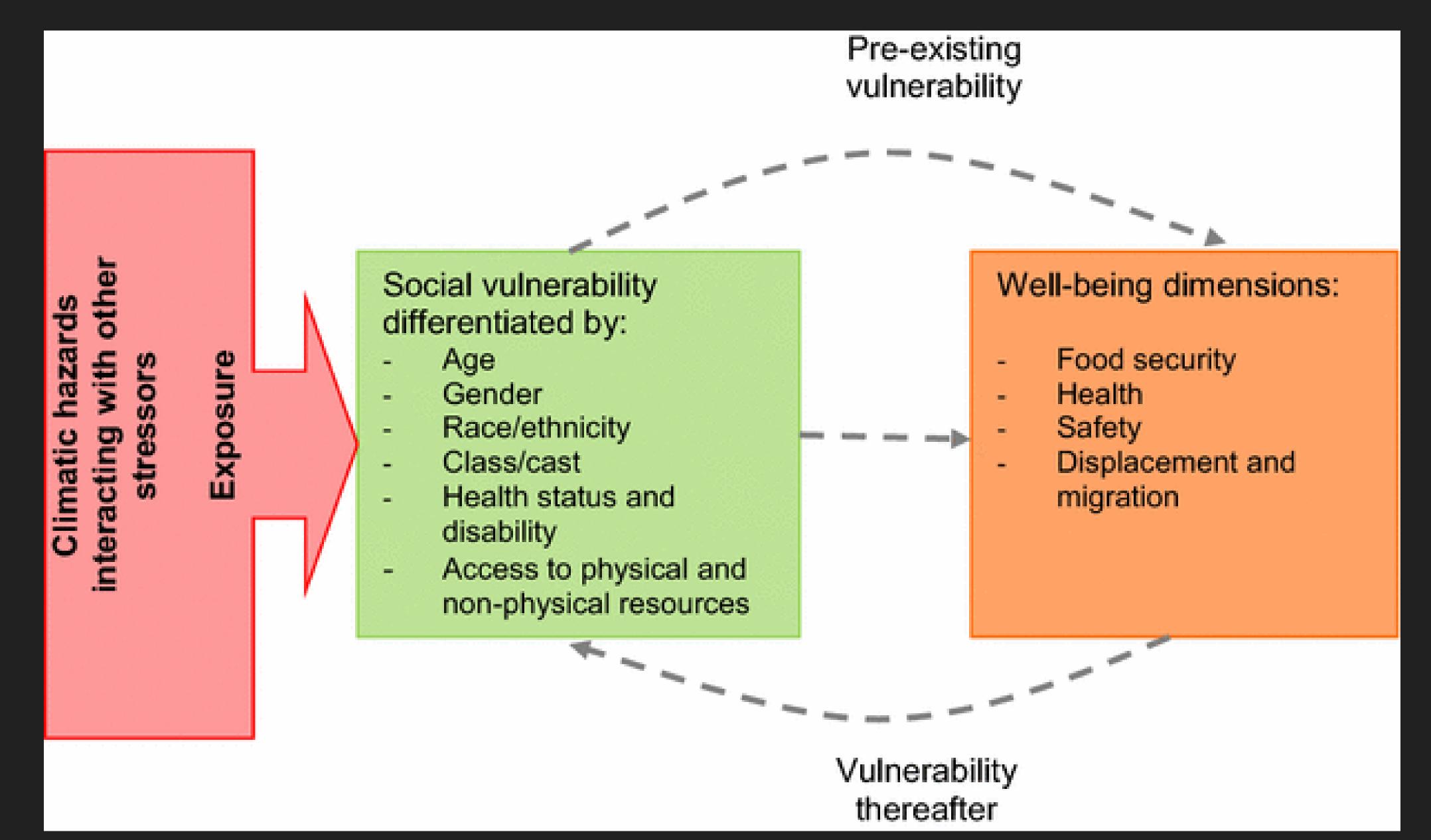




SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Edward Leon Guerrero, University of Guam

Social Vulnerability



CDC SVI

Four Themes

15 variables

Owerall Vullnerability

Socioeconomic Status

Household Composition & Disability

Minority Status & Language

Housing & Transportation Below Poverty

Unemployed

Income

No High School Diploma

Aged 65 or Older

Aged 17 or Younger

Civilian with a Disability

Single-Parent Households

Minority

Speak English "Less than Well"

Multi-Unit Structures

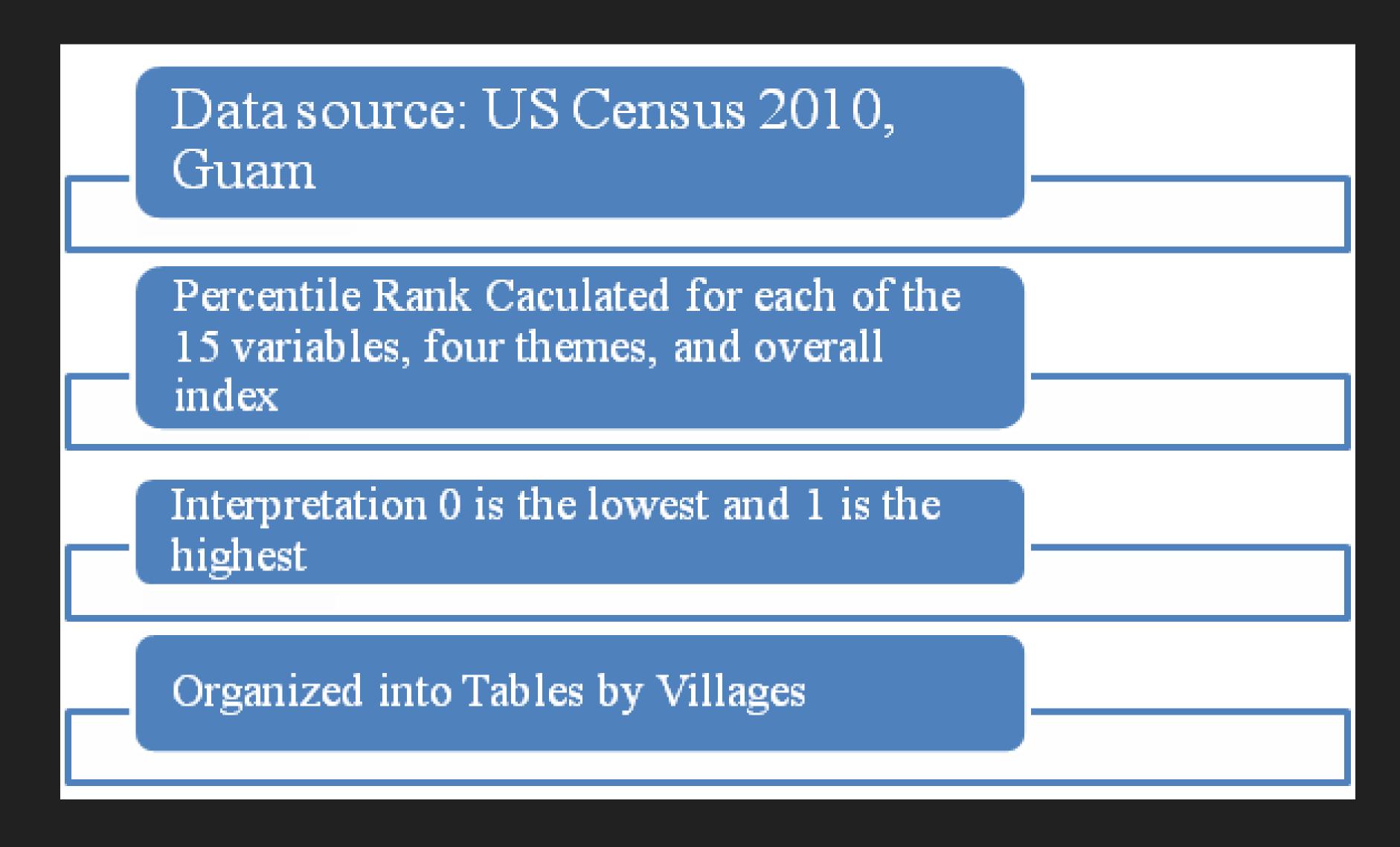
Mobile Homes

Crowding

No Vehicle

Group Quarters

Methodology - Taken from



Percentile Rank Process

(Raw Number) / (Population) Percentile = (number of rank behind/total number of rank) x 100 Organized into Tables

Table 22. Social Vulnerability Index. Higher percentile rank represents higher vulnerability. Source U.S. Census 2010, Guam.

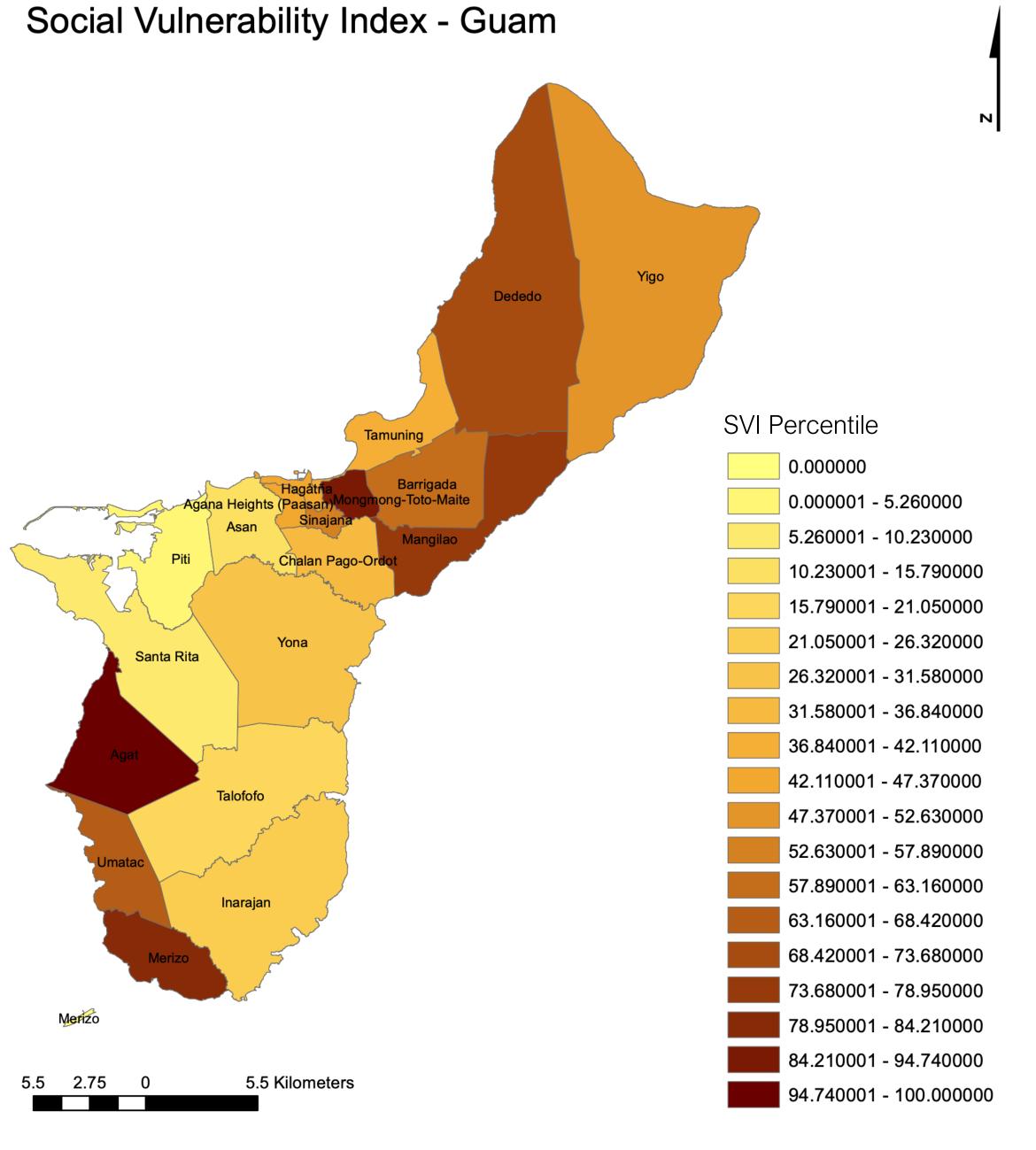
Guam.			_
	Non-	Percentile	
	Percentile	Rank	
	Rank		
Piti	1	5.26	Least Vulnerable
Santa Rita	2	10.53	
Asan-Maina	3	15.79	
Talofofo	4	21.05	
Inarajan	5	26.32	
Yona	6	31.58	
Chalan Pago-Ordot	7	36.84	
Tamuning	8	42.11	
Agana Heights	9	47.37	
Yigo	10	52.63	
Sinajana	11	57.89	
Banigada	12	63.16	
Umatac	13	68.42	
Dededo	14	73.68	
Mangilao	15	78.95	
Merizo	16	84.21	
Hagatna	17	89.47	
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	18	94.74	
Agat	19	100	Most Vulnerable

Top Three Most Vulnerable

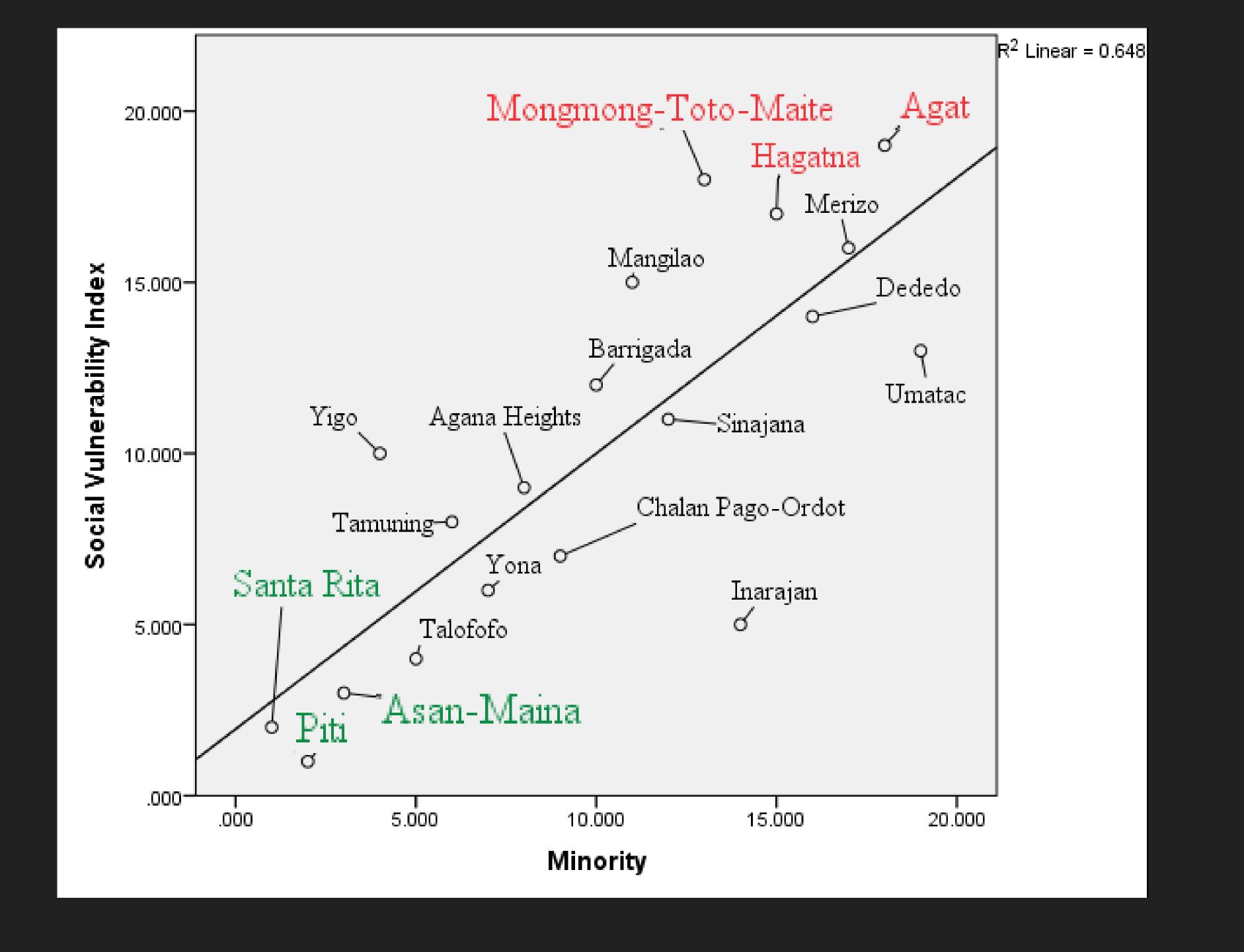
- 1. Agat
- 2. MTM
- 3. Hagatna

Top Three Least Vulnerable

- 1. Piti
- 2. Santa Rita
- 3. Asan-Maina



Map was created on 06 August 2019 by Romina King for the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment - Guam. Social Vulnerability Index was calculated by Edward Leon Guerrero using 2010 Census Data for Guam and the methodology set forth by the US Center for Disease Control.



Limitations

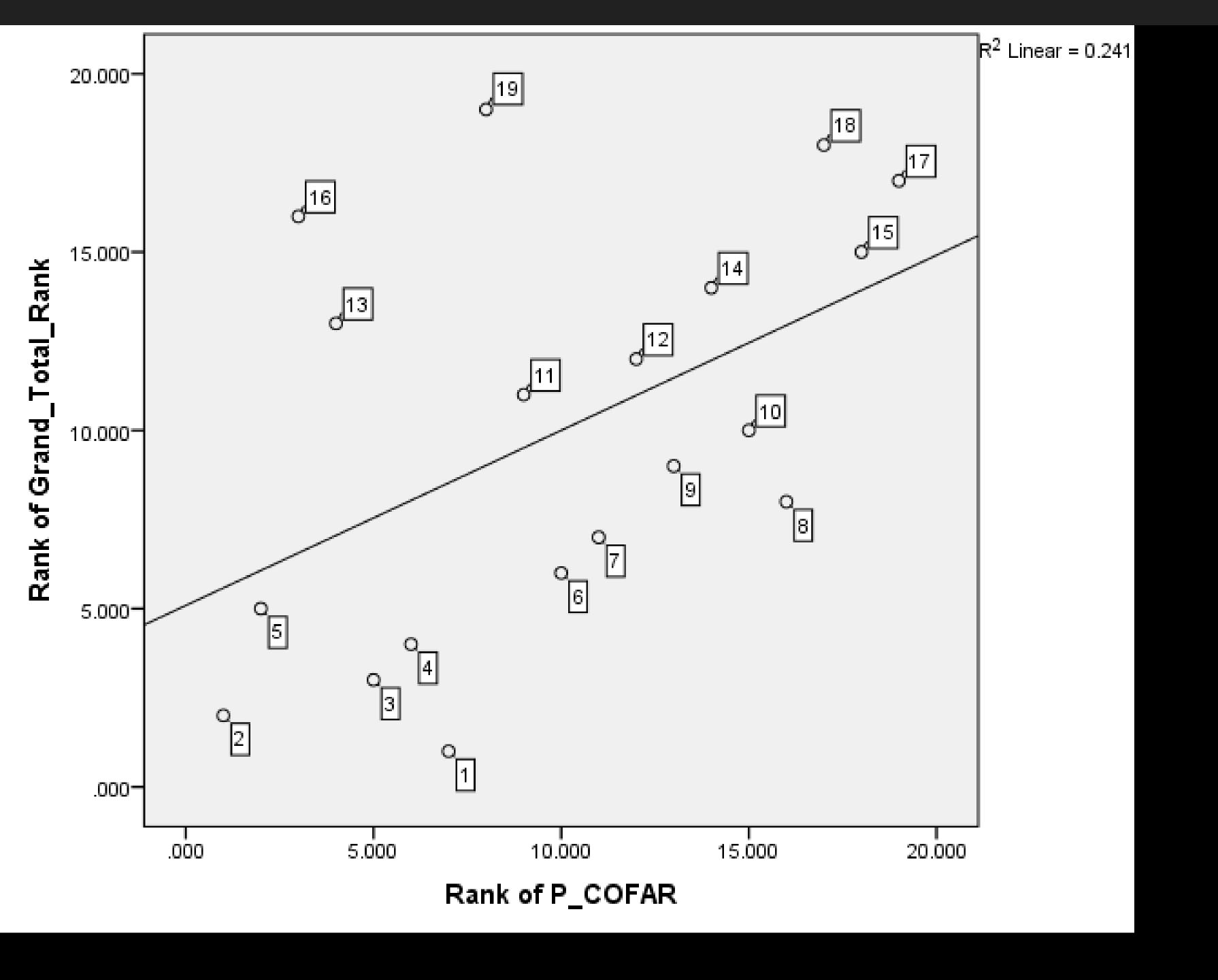
- The CDC SVI analyzes and emphasizes certain variables over others
- The CDC SVI homogenizes population
- The CDC SVI may not entirely reflect the unique social and physical environment of Guam

Conclusion

- The CDC SVI is a useful tool that pinpoints individual villages social vulnerabilities
- Whites strongly influence the overall SVI as they are generally of higher socioeconomic status relative to the non white population
- Agat, MTM, and Hagatna are the most socially vulnerable villages and must be prioritized in any action plan for reducing social vulnerability

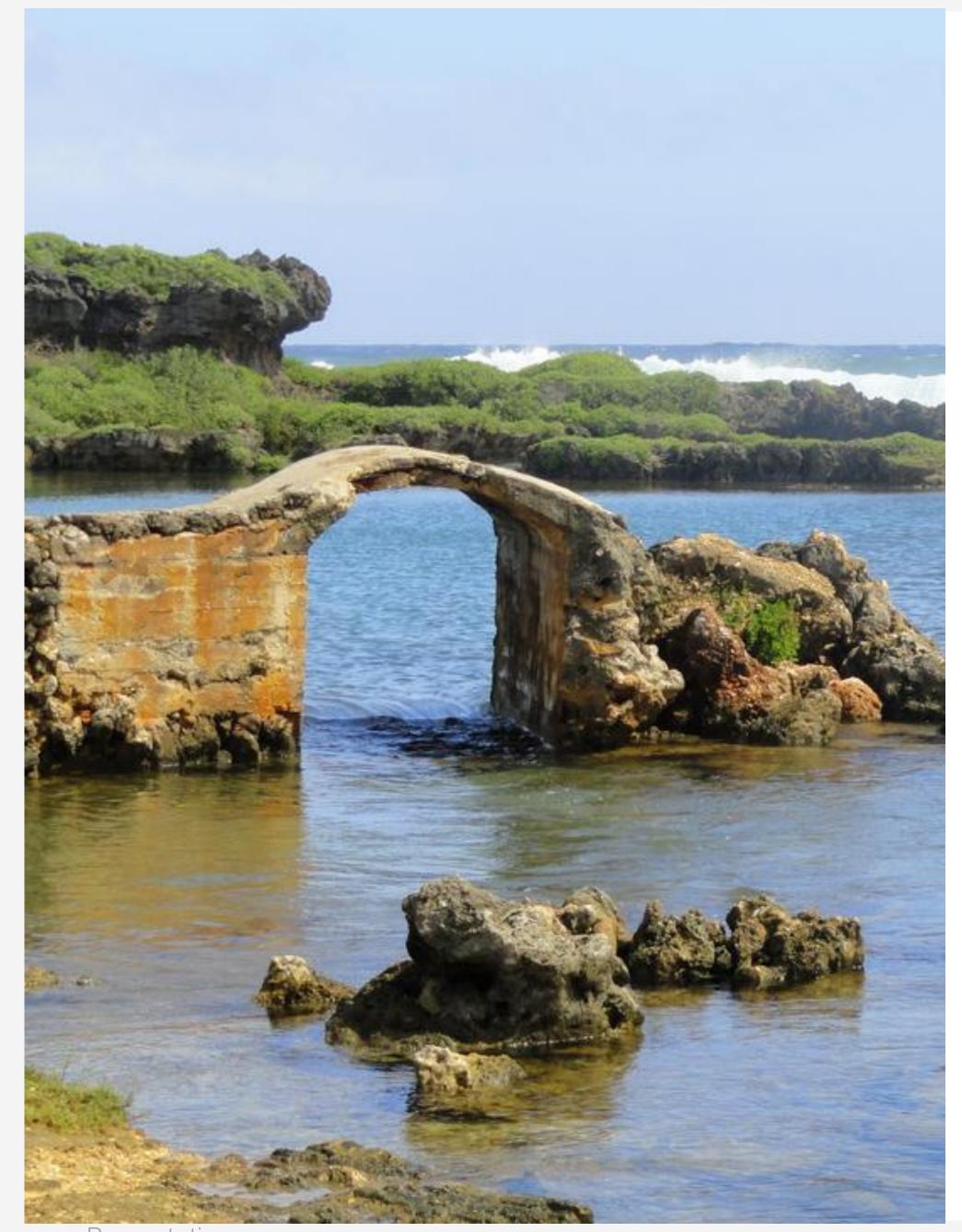
Future Research

- Adapt the CDC SVI to the environment of Guam
- Finding explanations for villages' individual SVI rankings (e.g. What explains why Merizo is in the 100 percentile for total disability population)
- Socioeconomic and social vulnerability studies must distinguish between the white population and non white population as whites inflate the socioeconomic status of villages



Testing

Does the amount of COFA residents influence overall SVI ranking?



RECOMMENDATIONS

Create a **climate change adaptation plan** that addresses the vulnerabilities identified in this technical report. It is suggested that the adaptation plan incorporate the following goals for the coastal zone:

- 1) Maintain functioning and healthy coastal ecosystems
- 2) Reduce exposure and vulnerability of the built environment
- 3) Strengthen governance frameworks for coastal adaptation
- 4) Maintain livelihood opportunities and diversify options
- 5) Reduce risks to human health and safety

Further research be conducted on the viability of nature-based solutions (NBS) as potential adaptation responses to SLR.

Aligning with the **United Nations' sustainability development goals (SDGs)** to future adaptive measures, with a focus on reducing poverty (SDG 1). Reducing poverty can increase socioeconomic status which can decrease overall social vulnerability to climate change.

Presentation name

EO 2019-19: Establish a Climate Change Resiliency Commission

- Appointed Members: Chair, Vice Chair, Administrator of GEPA, Director of BSP, and 2 members of the public
- Mission of the CCRC Develop an Integrated Strategy to build resiliency against effects of climate change.
- Working Groups: Energy, Water Resources, Ocean and Land, Infrastructure and Community Resiliency, Development Planning, Food security, Public Health and Safety and Green House Emission and Carbon Footprint
- Status: Working on the plan coordinating our effort with Guam Green Growth as we develop the integrated plan.

